

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Volume XVIII

DENVER, COLORADO

Number 1



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK
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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Packer Demand For Fat Cattle at Denver

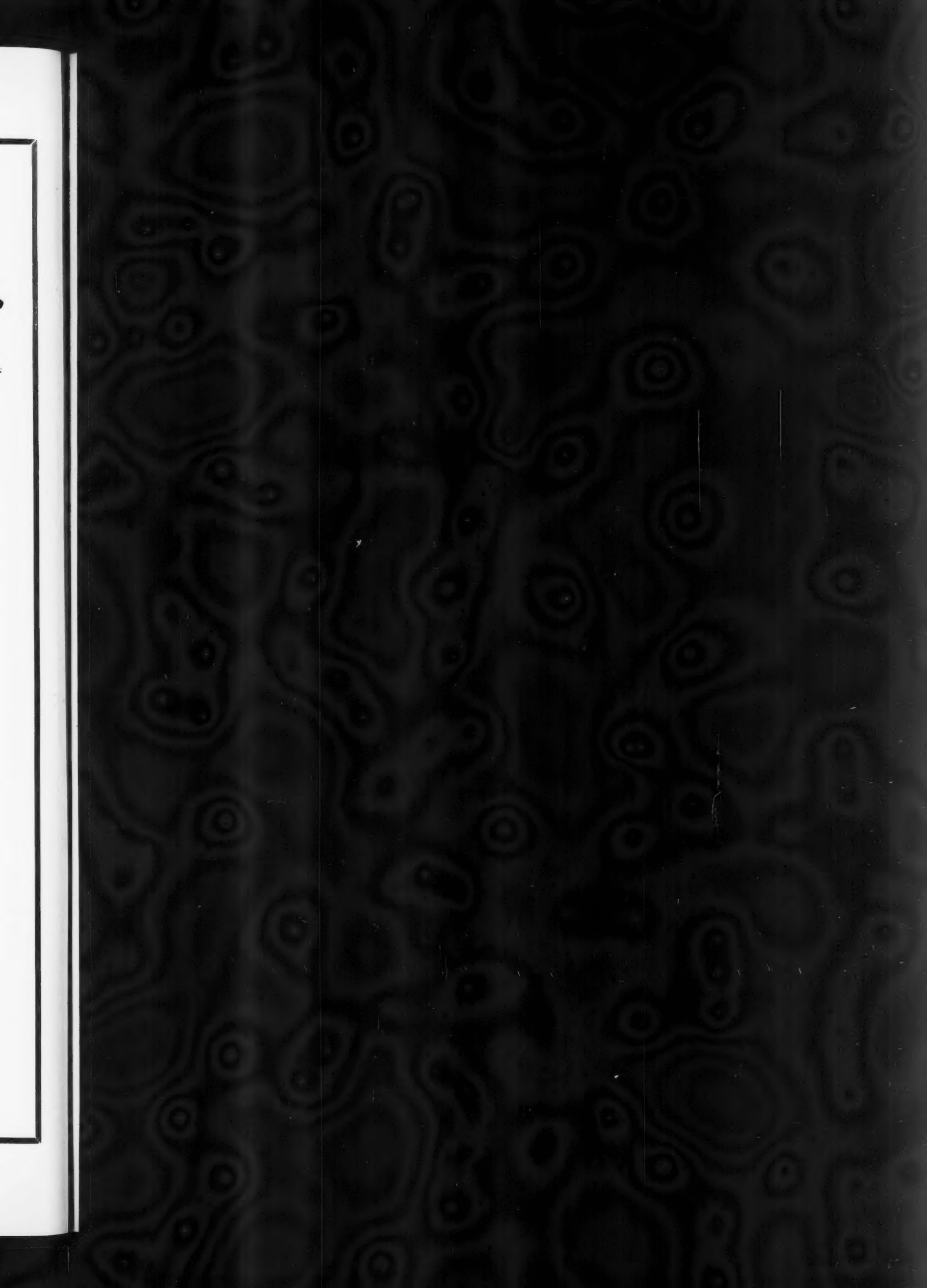
The number of fat cattle bought at DENVER by various packers so far in 1936 shows a large increase over those purchased in the same period a year ago, not only in the number killed locally at DENVER, but also for slaughter at distant points both east and west from DENVER, such as: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Harrison, N. J., Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pa., Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Austin, Minn., Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

At this time the FOUR larger packers, as well as many others, including interior Iowa packers, are daily buyers.

A larger number of western Producers and Feeders annually find DENVER a more convenient made-to-order MARKET for what they have to sell. You, too, will find that market to your liking.



The Denver Market is worth Millions of Dollars to the Live-Stock Men of the West, either Directly or Indirectly.



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Changes on the Old Chisholm Trail

BY I. M. HOWARD

Stillwater, Oklahoma

"IT WAS GOD'S OWN RANGE IN THE EARLY days, and, when it comes to grasses, I'm a firm believer in resurrection." This is what Frank B. Eaton, old-time rider of the Chisholm Trail, says about the vegetation along the route over which hundreds of thousands of thundering roofs have trod from Texas to railroad points in Kansas and markets farther north.

Mr. Eaton, commonly known as "Pistol Pete" because of the reputation he gained as a marksman while he was a secret service man for the Cattle-men's Association, is now the village blacksmith at Perkins, Oklahoma, but his heart is still on the range. He is deeply interested in studies being made of 250



"PISTOL PETE" EATON

species of native grasses at the Regional Soil Conservation Nurseries located near Stillwater, Oklahoma. "Give the grasses a chance," pleads the former range rider, "and they will come back. Once they would wet your boots clear to the top as you rode along, and they can be made to do it again."

It was a half century ago that Eaton helped drive 47,000 longhorns from Abilene, Texas, across Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska to the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota. The cattle gained weight

every day on the long drive, because, as the aged cowboy aptly points out, there was then much grass and little erosion along the trail where there is now little grass and much erosion.

Large herds will never be driven over the Old Chisholm Trail or any of the other former cattle routes again; but employees of the Soil Conservation Service believe, as does Eaton, that good land along these trails can be kept good, and the bad land made better, by the use of native grasses.

Of the grasses studied at the Regional Soil Conservation Nurseries the following are recommended as being the most promising: Little bluestem, big bluestem, side oat grama, western wheat, Indian, blue grama, buffalo, and switch.

"These grasses," explains B. F. Kiltz, regional nurseryman, "are hardy, good for pasture, and efficient in checking erosion. With proper management they can be established on most areas at little expense. All can be grown from seed with the exception of buffalo."

Typical of the grass seed mixtures used by Kiltz and his co-workers in their studies is the following one which has been found especially good for millions of acres of range land lying east of the Rockies:

Big bluestem	2 pounds
Little bluestem	6 pounds
Blue grama	6 pounds
Western wheat	4 pounds

(Sparse plantings of buffalo grass sod are recommended for areas where this seed mixture is to be sown).



LITTLE BLUESTEM GRASS planted in the spring of 1935 at the Soil Conservation Nurseries near Stillwater, Oklahoma. This picture was made December 5.

This grass mixture is based on the percentages of the different grasses found growing in undisturbed areas. The mixture is sufficient to plant one acre.

Methods of seeding native grasses depend upon the type of land to be seeded. Where seed-bed preparation will cause erosion, it is advisable to sow seeds early without plowing and let them be covered by freezing and thawing of the land. Land not subject to erosion should be plowed and well firmed for best results.

"Grass seeds," Kiltz explains, "should be sown sparsely on the poorer lands, as the value of such lands does not justify the cost of heavy seedings. In a few years the thinly planted grasses will yield enough seed to produce a perfect stand if they are given needed protection.

An inexpensive and effective method of seeding badly eroded land is that of fall-mowing the species of grass wanted and spreading the cut grass on the the field where native grass is wanted. This method saves the expensive operation of gathering and threshing the grass seeds and eliminates the planting expense the following spring.

"Once the grasses are planted, they must be protected from fire," Kiltz declares. "Burning destroys the seeds of the native grasses. Most of the natives are hardy; they can endure long droughts and heavy grazing; but they cannot re-establish themselves unless protected from fire so they can produce seed."

Damage done by fire is well illustrated by the burning of a 45-acre prairie grass meadow on the farm of C. B. Watkins, Noble County, Oklahoma. An accidental fire burned the meadow on August 10, 1934. In 1935—a fair year for hay production—the yield on the meadow was less than half normal, and weeds caused it to be undesirable.

Experiments conducted at the Red Plains Soil Erosion Experiment Station, Guthrie, Oklahoma, prove that Watkins' experience is not at all uncommon. Five-year studies at the station show that burning multiplies the water loss by 28 and the soil loss by 12.

Heavy grazing has not been found to produce large soil and moisture losses. At the Fort Hays Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas, a two-year study showed that the runoff from moderately grazed buffalo grass pasture was 1.2 per cent, compared with 4.95 per cent for a heavily grazed area. On moderately grazed plots, vegetated mainly with little bluestem, the runoff was 0.52 per cent, compared with 3.1 per cent on plots that were heavily grazed. Only 98 pounds of soil per acre was lost from heavily grazed buffalo grass plots, and even less was lost from the heavily grazed bluestem plots.

Conserving moisture and checking soil losses are important functions of native grasses, but the thing that makes them most important is the fact that on large acreages, especially on submarginal land, these grasses produce a greater net income per acre than any cultivated crop grown. At the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station it was shown that corn yielding 20 bushels per acre produced digestible nutrients at a cost of 64.3 cents per 100 pounds; barley produced 20 bushels, averaging 51.8 cents for each 100 pounds of nutrients; and oats yielding 23 bushels cost 76.3 cents per 100 pounds. Alfalfa, with an average yield of 2.5 tons per acre, produced digestible nutrients at a cost of 25.8 cents per 100 pounds. Native grass, yielding only 1 ton of hay per acre for a five-year period produced digestible nutrients at the low cost of 10.4 cents per 100 pounds. Native grass, yielding only 1 ton of hay



NATIVE GRASSES are playing an important role in gully-control work on this Payne County, Oklahoma, farm.

per acre, according to these figures, would be more profitable than any of the cultivated crops. And it must be remembered that land incapable of producing a ton of native grass hay per acre would certainly not produce 20 bushels of corn, 23 bushels of oats, or 2.5 tons of alfalfa per acre. For net profits the native grasses are hard to beat.

In the country of hot winds and long droughts, where the old Chisholm Trail and others of equal importance once wound their ways from Texas grasslands to northern shipping pens, agricultural wealth must be found in the native grasses. How soon these grasses can be restored is a matter of conjecture; but of their importance there can be no doubt.

BROAD DEMAND FOR STOCKERS

BY JAMES E. POOLE

DESPITE A BARELY PERCEPTIBLE SPREAD BETWEEN stockers and fat cattle, feeders are constantly in the market, their competition having been largely responsible for relatively high replacement cost. Although fat bullocks by the thousands are returning to the market to realize 50 to 75 cents per cwt. less than when taken out last fall, summer feeders are not balking at current prices, yearlings selling at \$7.75 to \$8.50 and fleshy 800- to 900-pound two-way steers at practically the same prices. Evidently the country has confidence in the future of the fat-cattle market; otherwise the present performance of the stocker market would be impossible.

The whole region east of the Missouri River has a promise of bumper crops, both grain and roughage. Cattle acquired on the high market last fall are being liquidated and a huge replacement task created. Feeders east of Chicago, mainly Indiana and Ohio, are in the market for cattle and will travel far to get them. At the markets, orders have accumulated, many of these commissions being impossible of execution until supply expands. Present indications are that there will be a place to put every thin steer, calf, or yearling that becomes available.

Feeders are not getting last year's wide margins, nor do they expect repetition of that event, which promises to become historic. At present, margins either do not exist or are narrow, but this is causing no apparent concern. Money is plentiful, and those responsible for cattle loans appear to regard the prospect optimistically. Either the fat-cattle market must advance, or feeders will of necessity accept a remunerative price for their feed.

The fact that many prospective feeders are not interested in stockers at the moment, owing to high replacement cost, merely creates a potentially healthy prospect. Unless indications are awry, about the middle of July a stock-cattle situation will have developed that will eliminate all doubt as to what is ahead. All kinds of steers will be needed to fill pastures for the purpose of making cheap fall gains, and the moment the present crop of fat steers has been liquidated a buying clamor to fill vacancies will be in evidence. Demand will embrace everything wearing a hide, as the most profitable type recently has been the common steer, susceptible of a quick turn on cheap feeds.

The stage is set for an active stocker and feeder market until snow flies next fall. A few weeks hence buyers will be

scrambling all over the West and Southwest in quest of something capable of converting coarse grain and roughage into a cashable commodity.

Contracting feeding lambs is already in progress on an extensive scale in the Northwest, with a prospect of still higher prices later in the season. Lamb feeders have been well rewarded during the past six months, and the smaller fry will be in the market. Texas has sent thousands of yearlings and two-year-olds into the Corn Belt recently, practically all of them being due to return after a warming-up process. By August, feeding-lamb trade will be in full swing, as buyers will avoid going short of their orders, if possible.

Stock-cattle trade is drifting into new channels through scores of interior concentration points where weekly auction sales are held. These sale yards are not under government regulation, which is considered detrimental, especially from a sanitary standpoint.

WOOL MARKET BRIGHTENS UP

BY J. E. P.

NEW LIFE HAS BEEN ACQUIRED BY THE WOOL market after a prolonged period of semi-coma. In the West, new clips are changing hands in large volume at 28 to 32 cents. There is a disposition in the East to lag behind the western market. Manufacturers are not in the market, bulk of the wool acquired going into dealers' lofts. The undertone has been and is decidedly strong. In the Southwest, prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents a pound in the grease, with heavy turnover, indicating that values are legitimate.

Manufacturers insist that no real justification for the present market exists. Probably their policy is to check the advance by continuing that attitude. Piece-goods buyers also take the position that they will not be able to pay higher prices or follow the present market.

Whatever the fundamentals may be, wool is moving in heavy volume toward eastern concentration points, not only from trans-Missouri shearing areas, but the fleece states.

The backlog of piece-goods orders has been materially reduced during the past sixty days, according to reports from Boston, where prices are as much against the buyer as in the West.

Mills have been busy on unfilled orders recently, floods in New England having delayed deliveries. Demand for men's wear is dull, and the spring season for women's goods in manufacturing circles has closed. Trade estimates of apparel sales for 1936 to date run 10 per cent ahead of last year, recent sales exceeding that of the corresponding period of 1934 by a comfortable margin. The industry appears determined to maintain a conservative stock position by clearing merchandise and holding down stocks of raw material.

The advance in wool recently appears to be warranted by light stocks at manufacturing centers. The average annual consumption in the past decade exceeds trade estimates on 1936 production, which is also a bullish factor. Certainly the supply side of the domestic statistical picture suggests no element of serious weakness.

That 1936 consumption will not exceed that of 1935 is consensus of trade opinion. Nevertheless optimism is in evidence. Improvement in general business, heavy governmental expenditures, and payment of the bonus suggest a sustained level of retail trade. Many mills have comfortable backlogs of unfilled orders, and, as piece-goods cost is below replacement, no trouble is expected in the fabric markets. An active demand for automobiles suggests a broad outlet for upholstery fabrics.

Little interest is manifested in foreign wool, as little of it is on the domestic market. Authorities state that there is only a limited quantity in the spot market.

Late in May, wool-buying activity centered in Montana and the Dakotas, where the prevailing price is around 30 cents, with 31 and 32 cents for light-shrinking clips. These wools are figured to cost 82 to 85 cents, clean, landed at Boston.

Fleece wools have participated in recent market strength. In Ohio, 32 cents is being paid to the grower for medium wools, 28 to 29 cents for fine clips, and 30 cents for choice delaine.

Foreign markets are firm. London auctions have gathered strength recently, but prices have not advanced sufficiently to dislodge much wool, holders carrying several thousand bales from the May-to-July sales series. The South American market is dull, mainly because stocks are low.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS IN CONVENTION

Louisiana

THE COW BUSINESS IN LOUISIANA IS HEADING for a bigger and better round-up, declared cattlemen attending the annual convention of the Louisiana Live Stock Association at Lake Charles on May 14. The state probably has 2,000,000 cattle, contended President Arthur L. Gayle; practically all its parishes are now free from the cattle-fever tick; and it is quite possible that a bill recommended by the new governor will eliminate cattle from the assessment rolls of the state.

President Gayle was the first of the principal speakers, following a welcome given to the 500 attending stockmen by Mayor J. H. Handley. Mr. Gayle spoke at length about the Canadian trade treaty, declaring it had caused a decline of more than 1½ cents a pound in fed cattle. He touched upon other national problems and discussed local problems as well. He especially urged upon the members the necessity of continuing the state organization's affiliation with the American National Live Stock Association.

The next speaker was F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National, who likewise attacked the Canadian pact and who reviewed the various national problems facing the nation's live-stock business. Frank A. Godchaux followed with an address on the "Relationship of Rice and Cattle"—a subject of especial interest to the cattlemen of the rice section of the Creole State.

Among the other speakers were J. P. Wright, district manager of Armour and Company; F. M. Simpson, of Chicago, agricultural research representative of Swift and Company; G. L. Childress, of the Houston Packing Company; and W. T. Cobb, secretary of the Louisiana association.

At the evening meeting, Dr. W. R. Dodson, of the Louisiana State University, reviewed the tick-eradication program which has been carried on in the state for the past thirty years, followed by a brief address by Dr. C. T. Dowell, director of the state university's experiment station. The program was concluded with a few remarks by Mr. Freeman, president of the state fair; Mr. Rhodes, new superintendent of Iberia Live Stock Farm; and Mr. Francioni, head of the animal husbandry department of the state university.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Condemning reduction in duties on cattle in Canadian trade agreement as unfair to industry and establishing dangerous precedent that will encourage other nations to make similar demands, and urging that future trade pacts be ratified by Senate;

Opposing ratification of proposed Argentine sanitary convention and demanding retention of embargo against importation of live stock or its products from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists;

Indorsing Kleberg bill, which proposes tax of 10 cents a pound on margarine not manufactured 100 per cent from domestic fats and oils; favoring excise tax on foreign-produced oils and fats; deploring efforts to tax margarine manufactured from domestic fats and oils; and favoring action of soy-bean farmers in effort through favorable tariffs to keep out competing fats and oils;

Asking for legislation requiring placing on all shoes label indicating character of material used therein;

Requesting 6-cent tariff on green cattle hides and kip and calf skins;

Commending work of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Opposing legislation of Capper-Hope-Wearin-bill type;

Opposing processing or excise tax on any domestic food item, and objecting to government live-stock program which would revive threat of such food tax;

Favoring the raising under flexible provisions of tariff act of duty on canned meats from 6 cents a pound to 9 cents a pound;

Thanking Harry Hopkins and directors of WPA for allotment of fund to help in tick eradication, and commending various departments and officials in their work against cattle-fever tick;

Commending Governor Leche for approving and recommending enactment of bill which will eliminate live stock from assessment rolls of state;

Appreciating work of American National Live Stock Association and commending its general policies.

At a barbecue on the banks of Lake Prien at the Lake Charles Country Club the enthusiastic meeting of Louisiana's cattlemen was brought to a close.

Officers elected to guide the affairs of the association were: president—Arthur L. Gayle, Lake Charles; vice-presidents—A. R. McBurney, Welsh; J. D. Cooper, Flora; L. A. Borne, Bouie; and G. W. Patterson, Tallulah; ex-officio vice-president—J. W. Bateman, Baton Rouge; and secretary—W. T. Cobb, Baton Rouge.

In 1937 the association's annual meeting will be held at Crowley.

* * *

Montana

Cattlemen always have had problems to face, and they always will have. When Montana cowmen organized the Eastern Montana Stock Growers' Association (forerunner of the present Montana Stock Growers' Association) in 1883, the problems were round-ups and rustlers; now the more complicated questions center around treaties, tariffs, and government land control. To probe these and other problems and apply remedies was the purpose of the fifty-second annual convention of the Montana association, held in Billings on May 21-23.

"The activities of the association are too numerous to mention in detail," stated Joe Metlen, acting president, in his call for the convention, "but its work has saved hundreds of dollars to each and every cattleman in the state. The association sometimes acts alone, often in co-operation with other cattle and sheep associations, and many times through the American National Live Stock Association, the parent organization."

The fifty-second convention was officially opened on the afternoon of May 21 with various committee sessions which served as a preliminary to the main program of the meeting starting the morning of the 22nd. Invocation was given by Rev. Charles A. Wilson, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Mayor C. J. Williams officially bestowed the keys of the city on the cowmen, and the response was given by

Thayer Stevens, of Harlowton. In his annual report, Acting President Metlen, of Helena, admonished the 800 delegates "not to be like the fabled pelicans who, fed for years by fishermen, had forgotten how to fish for themselves," because, said the acting president, "we may study the panaceas held out, ponder promises and rosy pictures of government, economists, or others, but none of these may be fulfilled." Finishing up the morning session were addresses by Governor Elmer W. Holt, entitled "Montana and the Live Stock Industry," and Clyde McKee, of the Montana State College, on "Observations on Cheat Grass."

The initial address on the afternoon program was delivered by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who stressed the importation of live stock and live-stock products and the threat of entry to our markets of meat products from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists as the important national problems of the day. Discussing national legislation, Mr. Mollin commended the congressional committees that turned down pleas for a processing tax on live-stock.

Julian Terrett, newly appointed assistant director of grazing, spoke on the Taylor public-domain project—one of the chief topics at the convention. Dr. A. W. Miller, assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., discussed "Current Development in Live Stock Marketing and Disease Control." He complimented the stockmen for the way this work was being carried on in Montana. "Disease versus Profits" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. J. Butler, of Helena, state veterinarian. Speaking about the "Proposed Regional Authority for the Columbia and Missouri Rivers," L. A. Campbell, manager of Montanans, Inc., Helena, stated that "Montana people should agree on a state program and advocate national land-use policies that are not prejudicial to any section of the country."

Delivering the main addresses of the final session were James E. Poole, of Chicago, and R. H. Rutledge, of the Soil Conservation Administration. Poole, nationally known analyst of live-stock markets, said that "the conditions we are going through today are not dissimilar to those we passed through yesterday. A characteristic of the American people since the Revolution has been to go on jamborees and then nurse their headaches."

Following a meeting of the association executive committee during the final stages of the convention, a telegram was dispatched to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, in response to a request by the Congressman that the group take a definite stand on the Pettengill bill, which stated that the organization "opposes any change of the fourth-section clause of the Transportation Act until proper assurances are given by railroads that the change will have no undesirable effect in the intermountain territory."

Important among the twenty-seven resolutions adopted were the following:

Commending work of Biological Survey and urging adequate appropriation for its continuance; asking that appropriation of \$1,000,000 annually for ten years for control of predatory animals, as provided in program passed by Congress but never made effective, be made available; urging that \$40,000 allotted by WPA for predatory-animal control be used in state-wide program and under direction of Biological Survey;

Demanding recognition for live-stock industry which its importance merits, and protesting against ridiculous suggestions that public domain be reserved for wild animals;

Endorsing program of range research in which northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station reseeded over 1,400 acres of plowed and overgrazed land in twenty-five Montana counties with promising results, and urging continuance of such research work;

Asking that curtailment of leasing of Indian reservation land to stockmen be effected slowly and with least possible loss to lessees;

Endorsing four-point policy of Chief Forester Silcox, as made public last winter, but (1) opposing reduction of established permittees for purpose of distribution to new applicants, (2) endorsing policy of ten-year permits and urging their reinstatement, and (3) recommending that Forest Service co-operate in organization and continuance of live-stock advisory boards to be consulted in all forest grazing policies;

Commending Secretary of the Interior in entering into co-operative agreement with Montana Grazing Commission in administration of state's public domain, praising Secretary Ickes and Director F. R. Carpenter in appointment of Julian Terrett, of Montana, as assistant director, and urging that Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Terrett be retained until administration is made permanent;

Endorsing American National Live Stock Association's action to co-operate with Bureau of Agricultural Economics in preparing bill providing compulsory grading and stamping of beef moved in interstate commerce;

Protesting against tariff cuts in Canadian trade agreement, urging that either policy of making reciprocal trade agreements be changed or act be repealed, and demanding that there be no further pacts making cuts in tariff on cattle or live-stock products;

Endorsing work of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Urging Tariff Commission to investigate canned-meat import situation with view to increasing tariff 50 per cent as permitted under flexible provision of tariff law;

Appealing to President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Agriculture not to be misguided by statements of advantage to be gained by rescinding present Bureau of Animal Industry restriction on importation of live stock or its products from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists, and asking members of Congress to use every effort to prevent rescinding or amending of present regulations;

Endorsing Kleberg bill, which would tax margarine not made 100 per cent from domestic fats and oils 10 cents a pound, favoring excise taxes on foreign-produced oils and fats, and deploring efforts of dairy industry and others to place 5-cent tax on domestic margarine; urging state legislature to amend law to exempt from high retail license fee dealers who handle only margarine made 100 per cent from domestic fats and oils;

Opposing passage of Capper-Hope-Wearin bills or similar legislation that would hamper free movement of live stock;

Opposing levying of excise taxes on live stock or its products for any purpose;

Urging that Bureau of Entomology of Department of Agriculture be granted funds to make study of grasshopper and Mormon-cricket evil with view to controlling these harmful insects;

Endorsing policies and activities of American National Live Stock Association, pledging continued support to officers and Legislative Committee, and expressing appreciation of work of F. E. Mollin, secretary of national organization.

The members unanimously elected Joe Metlen, of Armstead, president. Other officers elected were Thomas A. Ross, of Chinook, first vice-president; and John Arnold, of Birney, second vice-president. F. A. Phillips will continue to hold the office of secretary.

North Dakota

From the badlands of North Dakota, where many successful outfits operate, and from the good lands, too, came 200 stockmen and many stockmen's wives to Williston to attend on May 18 the annual convention of the Western North Dakota Stock Association.

Upon the opening of the meeting, called to order by Vice-President Mat Crowley, Mayor Eugene Brugger welcomed the members of the association and others. All the various branches of the live-stock industry were represented in the list of speakers—stock yards, packers, marketing agencies, railroads, credit agencies. Representing the Northern Pacific Railway, H. R. Capron explained to the stockmen

some of the problems of transporting live stock. "Raising of Live Stock" and "Beef and Beef Cattle" were the respective subjects of well-known Colonel E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, and H. W. Matthews, Chicago, youthful representative of Swift and Company. Mr. Monkman, of the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, spoke on the handling of stock.

"Pure Bred Stock" was the subject of an address given by George Baker, of the extension division of the State Agricultural College, Fargo. Details about government purchases of some of North Dakota's lands were set forth in the layman's tongue by attorney John Moses, of the government land-purchasing department. John T. Caine III, representing the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, Chicago, was the next speaker. He reviewed the present live-stock price situation. Mr. Caine was followed by Miss Queena Stewart, the efficient secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, and expert on the law of brands, who urged the necessity of proper brand recording. Alfred E. Severeid, secretary of the Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Paul, spoke on "Financing the Stock Raisers." Theft of live stock by the rubber-tired rustler—a growing menace in all sections of the West—was discussed by Secretary Andrew Johnston, of Watford City.

National problems affecting the industry were dealt with in a talk by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the national cattlemen's organization. He warned the stockmen that the Argentine sanitary convention may have to be dealt with in the next Congress, criticized the Canadian pact, and told of pending legislation.

While stockmen were considering the weighty subjects that have to do with the cow business, the ladies of the convention were entertained by the women of Williston at a luncheon and picture show. The evening's entertainment consisted of a banquet, at which many of North Dakota's prominent citizens spoke, and many of the guests present saw themselves as others see them in an interesting cinema of North Dakota ranch life.

Resolutions adopted toward the close of the meeting are summarized as below:

Commending activities of Land Utilization Division of RA in acquisition of grazing areas in western North Dakota, and urging that certain optioned lands be accepted and placed in grazing districts as originally planned;

Favoring co-operation with other associations to secure passage of federal law to prohibit interstate shipments by trucks unless accompanied by document showing origin, ownership, and destination, and urging similar law for intrastate movement of live stock;

Asking that officials of association be consulted in future changes of personnel at brand-recording office, and requesting that fees derived from brand recording be used to pay for publication of brand-inspection records;

Urging tariff of 6 cents a pound on green cattle hides and kip and calf skins;

Opposing weighing and grading bill which would adversely affect marketing of live stock at many North Dakota markets;

Opposing Capper-Hope-Wearin bills or similar legislation;

Objecting to imposition for any purpose of processing or excise tax on cattle or dressed beef;

Favoring raising of tariff on canned meats from 6 cents to 9 cents;

Protesting against present reciprocal trade policy of government as encouraging imports of cattle from Canada and Mexico to compete with domestic supply;

Opposing ratification of proposed Argentine sanitary convention.

Tall, dark-haired John Leaky, of Bicycle, was re-elected president; Mat Crowley, of Hebron, was chosen as vice-president; and Andrew Johnston, of Watford City, will continue as secretary-treasurer. Other directors are: Robert Hanson,

of Bowman; George Gerbig, of Ranger; Fred Hoerauf, of Grassy Butte; L. B. Burns, of Cartwright; and Angus Kennedy, of Watford City.

* * *

Oregon

John Day, Oregon, on May 28-29, became the meeting-place of several hundred stockmen as Oregonians from all parts of the state gathered to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon. Among the leading questions demanding attention was the recently trumped-up wild-life problem. None of the western states has escaped the brandishes of the wild-game enthusiasts.

President Herman Oliver, in his annual address which followed the mayor's welcome and a response by Herbert Chandler, of Baker, reviewed the past year's activities of the organization. Among other speakers in the morning session were D. E. Richards, of Union, who talked on cattle feeding, and R. L. Clark, of North Portland, who discussed freight-rate problems.

The afternoon program included addresses by Professor E. R. Jackson, of Corvallis—"Western Grasses;" Martin Galt—"Taylor Grazing Act;" Professor P. M. Brandt, of Corvallis; Walter Holt, of Pendleton, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association; and D. R. Phelps, of San Francisco, western representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Opening the morning session on the 29th, R. G. Johnson, of Corvallis, presented results of various range experiments. Dr. Sam Foster, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Portland, followed with a review of recent work in the control of Bang's disease. An address by Solon T. White, state director of agriculture, Salem, and a talk on national live-stock problems by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, Denver, concluded the session.

Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago, headed the speakers in the closing session, at which addresses were also made by E. N. Kavanaugh, regional forester, Portland; William Schoenfeld, of Corvallis; F. A. Phillips, Baker; and Professor E. L. Potter, Corvallis. A business session and reports of committees followed:

Among the resolutions adopted we summarize the following:

Opposing Argentine sanitary convention;

Favoring amendment to trade-agreement law to provide for ratification by Congress of trade pacts entered into, and denouncing Canadian reciprocal trade agreement as injurious to domestic cattle prices;

Asking for increase in tariff on foreign-produced canned meats;

Commending activities of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Favoring compulsory federal grading and stamping of beef;

Commending Taylor Grazing Act administration;

Opposing Capper-Hope-Wearin measure or similar legislation that would hamper movement of live stock.

* * *

Washington

"By long odds the biggest meeting the Washington Cattlemen's Association has ever had" was held in Okanogan on May 25-26, says the *Okanogan Independent*.

Also by long odds, the foremost problem of the meeting was that of how best to proceed under the pressure from wild-game enthusiasts who want to exclude live stock from the national forests.

Ross Woodard, of Loomis, president of the Okanogan County Live Stock Association, welcomed the 500 attending stockmen. The president of the Washington association, John P. Helphrey, of Curlew, talked to them about organization, pointing to the necessity of strong support for local, state, and national organizations. He discussed the wild-game agitation, and pointed out the rights of the stockmen in the matter.

Davenport R. Phelps, of San Francisco, western representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, told about the activities of that institution in boosting meat sales. F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, summarized the national problems confronting the industry, hitting at the policy of reciprocal trade treaties and the proposed Argentine sanitary pact. Dr. O. E. Holland, president of the Washington State College, spoke on the subject of "Live and Let Live"—a discussion of the relative rights of individuals in various countries. E. N. Kavanaugh, assistant regional forester, Portland, told about the "Economic Use of Our Forest Ranges." "Most stockmen are also good sportsmen," he said, "and I could spend an hour recounting from personal experience times when stockmen have fostered the growth of game resources."

On the second day, R. L. Picken, of Tonasket, and Dr. Robert Prior, supervisor of dairy and live stock, spoke about the state branding law. "Bunch Grass Diseases of Central Washington" was the title of an address by Dr. Hilton Smith, of the State College of Washington. Vernon Chapman, Okanogan County agricultural agent, spoke on "Minerals for Range Cattle."

A banquet in the evening of the first days was a feature of the convention, at which several prominent speakers were heard, and during which three bulls—a Hereford, a Short-horn, and an Aberdeen-Angus—were given to the holders of the lucky three of the 700 tickets sold. The membership ticket prize contest was held for the purpose of helping in the financing of the state organization and the American National Live Stock Association. At a picnic lunch on the 26th, two of the bulls won the night before were auctioned off, the proceeds of one going to the Okanogan County association and the other split between the winner and the state association.

Resolutions were passed as follows:

Appreciating appointment of additional veterinarian on staff of State College of Washington to make researches in live-stock diseases, recommending to legislature that substantial appropriation be granted Agricultural Experimental Station for research work, and that \$30,000 of appropriation be used for two years to employ veterinarians and plant specialists and defray expenses of investigating certain live-stock diseases;

Urging reduction in live-stock rates from Spokane to coast terminals to restore former differential existing between live stock and dressed meats;

Condemning reduction in duties on live stock in Canadian pact, and urging that future trade agreements be ratified by Senate;

Opposing Argentine sanitary convention;

Endorsing work of National Live Stock and Meat Board; recommending that commission firms, packers, and producers pay to board 25 cents a car on stock bought or sold, and packers pay like amount on stock slaughtered; and commending commission men and packers who thus co-operate;

Opposing Capper-Hope-Wearin bills or similar legislation; Endorsing action of American National Live Stock Association looking toward enactment of measure providing for compulsory grading and stamping of beef;

Endorsing Kleberg oleomargarine bill;

Asking for increase in canned-meat tariff;

Commending Biological Survey and FERA for predatory-animal eradication work;

Requesting Forest Service to issue ten-year permits in accordance with recommendations of chief forester, and petitioning Commissioner of Public Lands to issue ten-year permits on state forests; opposing attempt to eliminate live stock from open ranges of Okanogan County; endorsing policies of Commissioner of Public Lands; and requesting governor to appoint live-stock farmer on Game Commission when vacancy occurs;

Requesting that funds received from sale of hides in Biological Survey kills be used for work of that department;

Asking Board of Directors to investigate feasibility of issuing association publication;

Pledging continued support to American National Live Stock Association.

Officers for the coming year are: John P. Helphrey, of Curlew, president; S. P. Fletcher, of Colville, vice-president; H. Hackedorn, of Pullman, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Wyoming

"Regulation by government bureaucracy has thrown agriculture into a tailspin," J. Elmer Brock, presiding officer, warned the 300 stockmen attending the sixty-fourth annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, held at Sheridan, June 2-3.

Mr. Brock's report followed an address of welcome by Mayor A. K. Craig and response by Charles A. Myers. The presiding officer urged the stockmen not to accept the live-stock program in the new conservation law, declaring that processing taxes are sure to result. He also discussed various other laws affecting the industry, reciprocal trade pacts, the agitation of wild-life enthusiasts, and national forest and public domain regulation. Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington lines, Chicago, and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney were other speakers in the opening session.

Joining the citizens of Sheridan in the dedication ceremonies in honor of the late Senator John B. Kendrick, the stock growers witnessed the unveiling by the four-year-old grandson of the late senator of a granite shaft erected in Sheridan Park as the memorial to the beloved rancher-statesman.

Immediately following the ceremonies the meeting reconvened, with Dr. H. P. Port, of the sanitary board, as the first speaker. His subject was, "Activity of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board." "A Ranch Woman's Viewpoint" and "A Boy's Viewpoint of the Cattle Business and the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association" were expressed in the addresses delivered by Mrs. Charles Ellis, of Difficulty, and George Sun, of Split Rock. In a talk on the subject, "Modern Beef Merchandising," R. W. Doe, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Oakland, California, told the cowmen that selling of their product is vital. "The industry does not face the problem of overproduction, and you seldom have a surplus," he said, "but high beef prices have caused much switching in retail buying to cheaper substitute foods. The way to get back this business is to advertise."

Other speakers during the afternoon included Governor Leslie A. Miller; George Knutson, statistician, Cheyenne; S. S. Rickard, secretary of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange; Paul R. Greever, congressman-at-large, Cody; and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Speakers on the second day were: Homer Davison, vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago; Julian Terrett, assistant director of grazing, Brandenburg, Montana; Senator Robert D. Carey, of Careyhurst; Allen S. Peck, regional forester, Denver; Dr. A. F. Vass, professor of agricultural economics of the University of

Wyoming; Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, Denver; and R. H. Rutledge, regional forester, Ogden. Speaking about "Golden Eggs or Golden Dreams," Dr. John D. Clark, of Cheyenne, cautioned that the equality likely to be attained by the "social justice" movements was one of "common, abject poverty." William B. Wright, president of the Nevada State Cattle Association, Deeth, Nevada, brought rousing cheers as he addressed the cattlemen on the subject of "Federal Range Control, Free Use, and the Erosion Bogey."

At a barbecue lunch at Kendrick Park, George Smith, of the state highway patrol, spoke on the "Activities of the State Patrol in Relation to Live Stock." Talks by Chiles P. Plummer, temporary secretary-treasurer of the Wyoming Council, General Wild Life Federation, and Thomas Cooper, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, closed the speaking program.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Thanking citizens of Sheridan for courtesies extended to convention and appreciating permission to participate in dedication of memorial to late Senator John B. Kendrick, past president of association and outstanding citizen;

Recommending to governor and legislature that highway patrol be increased and that truck-inspection stations be established on roads leading to other states;

Recommending to state delegates to national conventions of the two political parties that they incorporate following plank in platforms: "We insist upon recognition by national administration of rights and privileges delegated to states by various treaties under which territory now included in public-domain states was acquired, and particularly those portions of said treaties which guarantee to newly formed states full equality in all respects with original thirteen states; and we favor immediate enactment by Congress of such legislation as will carry provisions of said treaties into full effect;"

Opposing range-control program, as it would regiment industry, provide only trifling benefit payment, fail of real conservation of range, result in subsidy, and present danger of processing or excise tax;

Opposing processing tax, excise tax, or other food tax which might be levied upon home-produced cattle or cattle products for any purpose whatsoever;

Urging United States Tariff Commission immediately to investigate canned-meat-import situation with view to increasing tariff 50 per cent;

Holding that Pettengill bill would operate to disadvantage of Wyoming and intermountain region and that such reduction as may be made should benefit alike all users of transportation facilities;

Urging marketing agencies to co-operate with producers in effort to improve market practices rather than make further attempts to pass Capper bill or similar legislation;

Requesting members of all live-stock associations to support brand inspectors and peace officers in apprehension and conviction of violators of live-stock laws;

Endorsing policies and activities of, and pledging continued support to, American National Live Stock Association;

Requesting agricultural branch of state university, private foundations, and Department of Agriculture to appropriate sufficient funds to enable entomologists to evolve method of control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and other harmful insects;

Pledging effort to enlist active support of organizations and citizens in state to resist encroachment of federal government on primal rights;

Opposing change in Taylor grazing law and urging Department of the Interior to make Sections 8, 14, and 15 immediately effective;

Condemning reduction in duties on cattle in Canadian trade agreement and urging that future trade agreements be ratified by Senate;

Opposing ratification of proposed Argentine sanitary agreement;

Endorsing Kleberg oleomargarine bill, favoring excise tax on foreign oils and fats, and deploring efforts of dairy industry to place a 5-cent tax on domestic margarine;

Endorsing action of American National Live Stock Association in preparing bill providing for compulsory grading and stamping of beef;

Requesting 6-cent tariff on green cattle hides and kip and calf skins;

Commending work of National Live Stock and Meat Board and thanking market agencies and others now co-operating with Board;

Counseling sportsmen of state to refuse to join national wild-life organization until Congress recognizes existing fact that full control over wild life within Wyoming borders is vested in state.

Dugald R. Whitaker was returned to the office of president, despite his inability, due to illness, to attend the last two conventions. S. C. Hyatt, of Hyattville, was elected vice-president. M. M. Cushing, of Saratoga, was chosen as treasurer, and Russell Thorp, of Cheyenne, secretary and chief inspector.

The 1937 convention will go to Casper.

LOCAL LIVE-STOCK BODIES BUSY

The Farmer-Stockman Grazing Association was organized on June 2 at a meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, of sixteen men and women from the Williams-Flagstaff district in Coconino County with the objective of "co-operating and negotiating with the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture in promoting the welfare of the farmers and small stockmen of Arizona and to help make a success of the government's new program of extending grazing permits to such persons."

Officers elected were: George C. Walters, Flagstaff, president; Delbert J. Thompson, vice-president; Andrew Pringle, secretary-treasurer; and F. E. Wells and Don J. McMillan, advisory board members.

* * *

Meeting in Gainesville, Texas, on May 2, cattlemen from Cooke County, Texas, and parts of southern Oklahoma, organized the Red River Valley Cattle Raisers' Association. Officers named were: Jake Bezner, of Lindsay, Texas, president; Eugene A. Wilson, of Gainesville, Texas, vice-president; and Claude Jones, also of Gainesville, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

At the Steamboat Springs Stock Growers' Association meeting, held recently at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, A. A. Curtis, of Steamboat Springs, was re-elected president. Bennett Savage and George Phillips, both of Steamboat Springs, were re-elected vice-president and secretary, respectively.

* * *

The Crow Valley Agriculture and Live Stock Association is the name of a new organization perfected recently at a meeting in Purcell, Colorado, of some 200 stockmen and land-owners interested in a grazing project in Weld County.

TOLLEY HEADS AAA

HOWARD A. TOLLEY WILL HEAD THE AGRICULTURAL Adjustment Administration, it is announced by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Chester C. Davis, who will retire as soon as his appointment is completed as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Tolley, who is director of the Giannini Foundation of Agriculture at the University of California, has been active in work of the AAA since soon after it was organized. He entered government service in 1912.

DENVER FIRMS ACCEPT WALLACE'S ORDER

FURTHER APPEAL IN THE DENVER COMMISSION-rate case has been abandoned by the firms operating on that market, following a ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the Chicago case upholding Secretary Wallace's right under the Packers and Stock Yards Administration to adjust rates for buying and selling live stock. The Denver firms have accepted the rates ordered by the secretary.

Pending contemplated appeal in the case, the federal district court had permitted the impounding of the difference between the old charges at Denver and those prescribed by the secretary. The commission houses will now return this accumulation, amounting to \$78,000, to their customers. Co-operative firms operating on the market had accepted the secretary's order.

The new charges, as fixed by the order, are on a per-head scale, except for straight carloads in single ownership. Rates for such carload shipments are:

Cattle and calves, single-deck	\$15
Cattle and calves, double-deck	20
Swine, single-deck	12
Swine, double-deck	20
Sheep, single-deck	10
Sheep, double-deck	15

On other modes of arrival the following rates apply:

CATTLE AND CALVES

Calves—	
Consignments of 1 head	\$0.45
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
1 to 20 head, inclusive .....	.35
Each head over 20 .....	.25
Yearlings—	
Consignments of 1 head .....	.70
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
1 to 20 head, inclusive .....	.50
Each head over 20 .....	.40
Cattle—	
Consignments of 1 head	1.00
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
1 to 20 head, inclusive .....	.75
Each head over 20 .....	.65
Milch cows with or without calf at side	1.00
Purebred or registered cows, heifers and bulls	5.00

SWINE

Pigs—	
Consignments of 1 head	\$0.30
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
1 to 40 head, inclusive .....	.20
Each head over 40 .....	.05
Hogs—	
Consignments of 1 head .....	.40
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
1 to 40 head, inclusive .....	.30
Each head over 40 .....	.10

SHEEP

Consignments of 1 head	\$0.35
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 10 in each 300 head .....	.25
Next 50 in each 300 head .....	.15
Next 60 in each 300 head .....	.05
Next 130 in each 300 head .....	.02
Next 50 in each 300 head .....	.01
Rams for breeding purposes	1.00

The commission charges for selling animals arriving in a straight car of single ownership shall not, the order states, exceed what they would have been had the animals arrived in any other manner.

An extra service charge of 15 cents, applicable to all species, may be made for each additional weight draft over three, on account of sales classification, and for each addi-

tional check, account of sales, proceeds deposited, or bank credit over one, the charge is 5 cents.

The rates for buying live stock of the various species shall not be in excess of those for selling like species.

NEBRASKANS OPPOSE RANGE PROGRAM

WESTERN NEBRASKA RANCHMEN RECENTLY EXPRESSED their dislike for the New Deal's soil-conservation program when they walked out from a meeting which had been called at Alliance by State Conservation Director W. H. Brokaw.

After the director and his companions had explained their case, C. J. Abbott, of Alliance, declared that the government is not seeking a program for ranchmen. "It hopes by the plan to organize another group of people for its own interests. The government never has been in doubt about our attitude toward the program. We have always opposed it. The moment we agree to accept benefits we assume the role of supporters when we don't believe in it."

At a later Nebraska soil-conservation meeting, held at Gordon, ranchmen voted 35 to 26 to consider further the New Deal's program in its relation to the range-cattle industry. A unanimous opinion was expressed that the question of co-operating under the plan would be decided at the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association convention at Chadron, June 4-6. At that meeting a resolution was adopted opposing any government program for the range-cattle industry.

NEBRASKA NOW IN ACCREDITED AREA

NEBRASKA ON JUNE 1 WAS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED by the Department of Agriculture as a modified accredited area, which signifies that the state is practically free from bovine tuberculosis. It is the fortieth state on the accredited list.

The accreditation of Nebraska is especially significant in view of the large number of feeder cattle that are shipped from the state. These animals may now be sent out without a special tuberculin test. It will be necessary now only to retest the various counties at regular intervals—a job not so difficult as first tests, officials explain, but a necessary one if the disease is to be kept from getting another foothold.

The eight remaining states not in the modified accredited area are South Dakota, California, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vermont, and Rhode Island. It is expected that some of this territory will be accredited within the next few months.

CANADIAN IMPORTS EVOKING CRITICISM

A DECLINING DOMESTIC CATTLE MARKET, COUPLED with heavy importations from Canada, is causing considerable comment from many quarters.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, recently telegraphed Senator Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming, concerning the effect of Canadian shipments. Calling attention to the heavy April slaughter, he declared that "it is a well-established fact that under such conditions any surplus above normal requirements exerts a price influence out of all proportion to the actual numbers involved." He suggested a monthly quota of 10 per cent of the annual allowance as one means of spreading out the imports.

Denouncement of the pact has been made at recent state

association meetings in Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Dan Casement, of Kansas, president of the Farmers' Independence Council, in speaking before a recent meeting of farm leaders denounced the Canadian treaty. The National Live Stock Exchange at its French Lick, Indiana, meeting voiced opposition to the heavy importations of live stock and meat from foreign countries.

On the other side of the question is Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, pointing out that imports of 64,000 head in the first four months of 1936 represented about 1 per cent of inspected slaughter during the period. About half the imports, he said, consisted of stockers and feeders which would not affect the slaughter market. He attributed lower prices to a 20 per cent increase in marketings.

TRADE PACTS WITH FRANCE AND FINLAND

THE TERMS OF THE NEW FRANCO-AMERICAN trade agreement, signed at Washington on May 6, 1936, and effective June 15, provide for the taking by France of more American fruit, tobacco, canned salmon, lumber, radios, agricultural machinery, automobiles, typewriters, and other products. Duty concessions affecting automobile chassis, fruits, cash registers, and other items were also made by France. American concessions to France affect wine, brandy, laces, and other goods in the "luxury" classification.

On May 18 a reciprocal pact was signed with Finland, under which the United States cuts 20 to 50 per cent off present rates on granite, cream separators, birch plywood, wooden spools, certain cheese, and sulphate wrapping paper. Previous reductions on matches, sulphite wrapping paper, vegetable parchment paper, pulpboard, wallboard, and leatherboard are confirmed. Engagement to keep newsprint and two kinds of wood pulp on the free list is also reaffirmed. Finnish concessions include 20 to 75 per cent reductions on lard, certain fruits, tires, and steel desks and chairs.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE REDUCED

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE UNITED STATES MAY be only enough for domestic consumption, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The winter wheat crop has been estimated at 464,000,000 bushels. (June 1 estimate, 482,000,000 bushels.) Intended spring wheat acreage and present growing conditions suggest a spring wheat crop of less than 250,000,000 bushels.

A total crop of about 700,000,000 bushels could probably be largely or entirely absorbed in this country, it is stated, since a reduction in both the quantity and milling quality of the July 1 carry-over is in prospect.

Exceptionally favorable growing conditions in the spring Wheat Belt would be necessary, says the bureau, for the crop to be large enough to result in a surplus for export at world price levels.

Reporting on world wheat prospects, the bureau says a 3 per cent increase in acreage is indicated this year in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China. Decreased acreage in Europe is more than offset by an increase, estimated at 12 per cent, in the United States and Canada.

Winter wheat crop prospects are not good in the United States, largely as the result of drought conditions in the southwest area; but crop conditions in central Europe are reported "generally satisfactory." Conditions in Canada appear "very favorable;" winter crops in Soviet Russia are in "good condition;" and the crop in China is late, but making "favorable progress."

A decrease in acreage of about 10 per cent from last season is indicated in north African countries, an increase of about 9 per cent in winter wheat acreage in Soviet Russia, and a slight decrease in acreage and production in India.

The surplus of wheat available for export or carry-over in principal exporting countries as of May 1 was about 297,000,000 bushels, compared with 412,000,000 bushels in 1935, and 489,000,000 bushels in 1934. Adding United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat brings the total as of May 1 to about 338,000,000 bushels, compared with 453,000,000 bushels last year, and 534,000,000 bushels two years ago.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

EVEN MORE STAMINA THAN WAS ANTICIPATED is apparently being met with as business works into the summer season.

Industrial and trade reports continued favorable during May, although the seasonal slackening is expected to be felt during the next month or two.

The automobile and steel industries have reported business almost equal to that of April. Cotton mills were more active in April than early estimates had shown, and their May curtailment is believed to be moderate. Retail trade is ahead of last year. Residential construction, which in 1935 was double that of the previous year, in April did not make so good a showing as had been expected. Some observers express the belief that the residential construction is being slowed down by the high cost of building in relation to incomes. Heavy engineering construction for the first five months of 1936, 25 per cent of which represented private projects, is 71 per cent above the period for 1935.

Spanish Peasants Buy Land on Easy Terms

In the past two months, 69,483 tracts of land have been sold to Spanish peasant farm workers under the agrarian reform bill adopted in 1932, empowering the government to condemn lands and make sales at low rates.

THE CALENDAR

- June 6-November 29, 1936—Texas Centennial Central Exposition, Dallas, Tex.
- July 1-December 1, 1936—Texas Frontier Centennial, Ft. Worth, Tex.
- July 29-31, 1936—Annual Convention of Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, Sheridan, Wyo.
- August 25-26, 1936—National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.
- October 3-10, 1936—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
- October 3-11, 1936—Texas Frontier Centennial Live Stock Exposition, Ft. Worth, Tex.
- October 17-24, 1936—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- October 25-31, 1936—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Neb.
- November 14-21, 1936—Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles, Cal.
- November 19-20, 1936—Annual Convention of California Wool Growers' Association, San Francisco, Cal.
- November 28-December 5, 1936—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- January 8-14, 1937—Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah.
- January 12-14, 1937—Annual Convention of American National Live Stock Association, El Paso, Tex.
- January 16-23, 1937—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
- March 12-21, 1937—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.

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THE USE OF PUBLIC RANGES

FOLLOWING THE ATTACK UPON THE live-stock industry made by "Ding" Darling in an article published in *Successful Farming* recently, wherein he advocated removing live stock from the public ranges in order to foster wild life, certain short-sighted individuals in the Corn Belt, not understanding the close relationship of the live-stock industry of the West to the local and state governments therein, have aped Mr. Darling, with the double purpose of getting publicity and grinding an ax of their own.

Chief among these is Dan Hildebrand, president of the United States Live Stock Association, the official spokesman of the organized commission men at the Missouri River markets. In a recent speech, he advocated a program consisting of four points, one of which was the reduction of the number of cattle and sheep on the government domain, stating that he knew of no reason why the government should thus

directly be a competitor of the live-stock producer in the Corn Belt.

There is some excuse for a visionary theorist like Mr. Darling, who knows absolutely nothing about live stock, making suggestions which are so impractical as to be utterly ridiculous; but there is no such excuse for the commission men, who have collected literally millions of dollars in commissions from the western live-stock producer, sending their official representative out to broadcast a program of this kind and to preach it in the official organ, published at the headquarters of their association.

Take the state of Nevada, for instance: Ninety per cent of the entire area is public domain, 5 per cent is railroad land, and 5 per cent other privately owned land. To suggest that this great area should be turned back to wilderness, that the people who have struggled to establish homes there should be driven from their homes, and that the schools and local governments should be closed, does no credit to those who make these proposals.

There is no surer way for the commission men further to alienate the live-stock producer of the western territory than to continue this sort of attack. It will drive more live stock away from the public markets than a dozen Capper bills would ever restore to them. Live and let live is a good policy to follow, whether it applies to commission men, protectors of wild life, or live-stock producers.

RAILROADS LOOKING UP

TO THOSE OF US WHO TRAVEL MUCH about the country it is indeed encouraging to see the renewed activity on the part of our great transcontinental railroads. Everywhere one sees big gangs of men working on the tracks, where for many years little more than absolutely necessary maintenance work has been the rule. This is encouraging, not only because it indicates the extent to which recovery is invading the railroad field, but because it must also indicate a belief in greater gains yet to be made.

It is not strange that this recovery is coincident with an awakening on the part of the railroads to the fact that there is just as much room for improvement in railroad equipment and railroad service as there is in most other lines of endeavor. The extra-fare *de luxe* passenger trains of a decade ago are today obsolete. Streamline, high-speed trains are fast taking their place, while old equipment is rapidly being air-conditioned, adding greatly to the comfort of the passengers.

In the field of freight transportation there has likewise been a betterment of service, largely in the speed with which freight trains are operated. "Hot-

shot" service is given from Denver to Chicago on trainloads of live stock without unloading, while certain of the northwestern railroads are inaugurating a one-feed run from far distant Montana points to Chicago. Dead freight is likewise being more expeditiously handled with the aid of pick-up and delivery service. From the point of dependability, the railroads point with pride to the fact that their service was maintained during the severe winter just past, with the heaviest snowfall recorded for several years—not on a schedule basis exactly, but to an extent which far outran their principal competitors.

It is interesting to note that most of these changes have been inspired by the need to meet competition. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that wherever competition is stifled, as when the railroads had a practical monopoly on transportation, there is little advancement; but that when competition is free there is rapid advancement.

There remains only one step to take to complete the picture for the time being—one which THE PRODUCER believes will react alike to the benefit of the shipping public and to the railroads themselves—and that step is a horizontal cut in freight rates. It is futile here to reopen the argument as to the lack of vision of the railroad executives in petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for emergency rate increases in order to meet the depression, whereas liquidation was the rule in all other lines of endeavor. Suffice it to say that it did not work, and the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering a reduction in passenger rates in the eastern territory shows that this regulatory body has likewise come to that conclusion.

If the railroads would cease their futile effort in chasing the will-o'-the-wisp in the shape of the Pettengill bill—which at best would restore to them only a limited amount of low-rate return freight—and make a horizontal cut in all freight rates, without doubt it would prove a tremendous stimulation to their business and would at the same time relieve the highways somewhat of their present congestion. The tonnage of live stock alone which has been diverted from the railroads far exceeds in volume the amount which the railroads have a Chinaman's chance of winning back from water routes if the Pettengill bill were to be adopted.

A reduction in rates which would operate to the advantage of all other shippers alike, instead of restoring the chaotic system of rate making which the Pettengill bill would permit, favoring a few shippers at the expense of the vast intermediate territory, would put new life in the railroads such as has not been seen for many a long year. Certainly it is worth thinking seriously about.

FAIR COMMISSION RATES

IN ANOTHER PART OF THIS ISSUE AP-
pears the report that the commission companies on the Denver market have decided to accept the lowered buying and selling rates fixed after hearing by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that the firms have abandoned a try at the United States Supreme Court for a reversal of the order.

That is good news to the live-stock shipper. He can now send in a single-deck load of cattle and have it sold for a \$15 commission fee; other shipments will be handled at similarly reduced rates. Besides, \$78,000 is to be refunded to shippers.

Reasoning, we presume, that in the face of the recent Chicago decision upholding the secretary's power to adjust commission charges further appeal was useless, the firms threw in the sponge. But they have accepted a basis of rates that the Secretary of Agriculture says is reasonable and that shippers will recognize as eminently fair, and for that they are to be commended. Fair and reasonable rates are what successful business is built upon.

THE CANNED BEEF RIDDLE

LET'S SEE, WE NEED FOURTEEN CASES OF
corned beef and roast beef; and specify in the order that only goods produced in the United States will be acceptable."

Forest Supervisor Kirby, of the Tonto National Forest in Arizona, was making out his order for packs of non-perishable provisions for emergency use in the forest.

"When it came to purchasing the canned beef," writes Mr. Kirby in a letter to the *Weekly Market Report* (Arizona Cattle Growers' Association), "it was found that none was available locally except that which had been canned in foreign countries. We communicated with firms in Los Angeles and El Paso, with the same result. Finally the canned meat of American production is being shipped to us out of Chicago. This is a rather strange situation here in Arizona where stock raising is one of the principal industries."

A strange situation indeed! Here we raise cattle enough to take care of all the varied needs of the American consumer; we run the most modern processing plants in the world; we recently equipped a number of factories to turn out millions of pounds of drought beef in canned form for the needy; and yet when a man wants to buy a few cans of domestic beef he has to search the length and breadth of the land.

But he can get all the foreign product he wants at almost any store. It comes in by the shipload.

Last year we imported 76,650,000 pounds of canned meats. This year, in the first three months, 22,900,000 pounds were dumped here. And it is still coming.

The whole trouble lies in the low tariff. Six cents a pound is not high enough to keep this foreign product out. Nine cents would be a big help, and a stroke of the President's pen could give that help. The industry is entitled to that protection.

A MEAT BOARD TO THE RESCUE

TWELVE YEARS AGO THE NATIONAL LIVE Stock and Meat Board was created. Its purpose was to give the public more facts about meat. It has served the industry well, and every stockman appreciates its value. If you read the resolutions passed at a half dozen recent state cattlemen's conventions you will find in each instance a commendation of the Meat Board.

So it is not to be wondered at that our cattlemen brothers to the north, in casting about for a method of bettering conditions within their industry, have hit upon the proposal that a Canadian meat board be set up. In each of the Western Canada Live Stock Union meetings in the four western provinces, says the *Weekly Market News*, of Winnipeg, one resolution stood out—that there be some investigating body created to study ways of developing new outlets for meat. Hope was expressed that a body such as the National Live Stock and Meat Board could be brought into being.

When they get the board started, Dominion cattlemen will undoubtedly find, as we have, that every branch of their industry—the packer, the market agency, the retailer, and the producer—will support it. They will find that many fallacies about meat can be dispelled. They will find that the public will be glad to get the facts about meat, and that those facts favor its generous use. We can heartily recommend a meat board.

FCA LENDS OVER THREE BILLION

WITH THE COMPLETION RECENTLY OF ITS THIRD year of financing farmers, the Farm Credit Administration had loaned over \$3,704,000,000. It received applications from about half the mortgaged farmers in the country and made over 760,000 long-term loans on first and second mortgage security through the federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner.

The average mortgage loan per farmer during the three-year period was about \$4,000, and the average short-term loan from production credit associations about \$740.

Total farm mortgage loans by the federal land banks and the commissioner during the three years aggregated \$2,043,000,000; short-term production loans, \$1,349,000,000; and loans to farmers' marketing and purchasing co-operatives, \$312,000,000.

Some 2,300,000 farms in the United States, or about 34

per cent, are mortgaged, according to the Farm Credit Administration, and over one-third of the indebtedness is held by the federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner, compared with about 12 per cent held by the land banks prior to the depression.

Money loaned on farm mortgages during the three-year period was used by farmers approximately as follows: To pay off debts owed to commercial banks, \$478,000,000; to life insurance companies, \$290,000,000; to joint stock land banks, \$141,000,000; and individuals and other unclassified creditors, \$844,000,000; payment of state and county taxes, \$61,000,000; purchase of farm land and redemption of farms lost through foreclosure, \$82,000,000. The remaining amount of about \$147,000,000 was used to repair and improve farm buildings, buy equipment, pay loan fees, and for other agricultural purposes.

ADDITIONAL TEXAS AREA FREED OF TICK

REDUCTIONS OF THE CATTLE-FEVER TICK AREA by 209 square miles was accomplished in the release from quarantine on June 1 of the mainland part of Galveston County in southeastern Texas, announces the Department of Agriculture. Eradication was effected by systematic dipping under supervision of federal and state veterinary officials.

Federal quarantine because of the parasite tick which transmits the infectious disease known as tick fever, or splenic fever, is now confined to parts of only three states—Texas, Florida, and Louisiana. The quarantine when tick-eradication work started in 1906 included nearly 730,000 square miles in fifteen states, chiefly in the South, but extending also into Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. The present quarantine covers 62,105 square miles, showing the eradication work to be about 92 per cent completed.

GOVERNMENT MEAT GRADING INCREASES

BEARING OUT FOR THE PRESENT YEAR THE statement that "the meat-grading service, especially the beef-grading service, has been called upon to grade more meat practically each successive year since the service was started in 1927," made by B. F. McCarthy, senior marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in an address recently made before the Ohio State Restaurant Association, are the figures on meat graded by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the first three months of 1936 and 1935. March, 1936, figures are also given. Grading in practically all classes, it will be noted, increased this year. An especial jump in sausage grading took place:

	Jan. to Mar. 1936	Jan. to Mar. 1935	Mar. 1936
Fresh and Frozen—			
Beef	90,574,542	60,570,746	33,180,654
Veal and Calf.....	746,446	614,471	300,840
Lamb and Mutton.....	4,490,925	3,657,468	1,426,422
Pork	487,374	690,500	176,252
Cured—			
Beef	258,981	154,998	103,298
Pork	2,310,206	1,043,740	958,033
Sausage	7,102,019	469,544	2,433,106
Other Meats and Lard.....	410,843	280,375	153,085
Total	106,381,336	67,481,842	38,731,690

"I enjoy reading your journal and find it of important interest to the live-stock man."—MRS. D. F. ABEL, Winne-mucca, Nev.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

WASHINGTON NEWS AND VIEWS

BY LLOYD H. VAN KIRK

[Special Correspondence from Washington]

UNDER DATE OF MAY 18, 1935, THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court handed down its decision on the commission-rate case at the Chicago live-stock market. The decision upheld the rates prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture in a schedule ordered under date of January 8, 1934. Refunds in the sum of \$750,000 will be made to shippers. The opinion was read by Justice Roberts, and unanimously affirmed the decision of the statutory three-judge United States District Court.

In general, the decision closely followed the similar case taken to the Supreme Court by the Omaha market agencies some years ago known as the *Tagg Brothers and Moorehead v. United States* case. Among the issues passed upon were the correctness of the secretary's findings as to costs of salesmen's salaries and of getting business, the question of confiscation of property, the right of the market agencies to a new trial in the courts on the merits of the case, and the question of whether the rates prescribed by the secretary were unreasonable and arbitrary and not supported by the evidence. On all these issues the court found in favor of the government. On the matter of confiscation, it was held that "the case does not involve any question of confiscating," and "the issue before the secretary was not confiscation, but reasonableness of a charge for personal service."

It was also contended that the secretary acted arbitrarily in refusing to rehear the case, but the court found that there had been unnecessary delay in presenting proofs as to changed economic conditions, pointing out that "the schedule should have been given a trial and any alteration or modification should have been asked in the light of more extensive experience."

In another case, decided at the same time, the court reversed a decree of the same lower court in which it had been held that the market agencies were the primary rate-makers and that the schedule of rates filed by them effective November 1, 1935, became the lawful rates in the absence of suspension or other action by the Department of Agriculture. The court further declared that "when the secretary, pursuant to Section 310, orders specified rates thereafter to be charged, these become the only lawful rates and so remain until the further order of the secretary."

* * *

During the course of the Senate hearings on the pending tax bill, about 100 representatives of meat-packing establishments throughout the country converged on Washington in protest against provisions of the bill designed to recapture processing taxes outlawed by the Supreme Court and returned to the processors. Oral and documentary evidence was sub-

mitted to show that many processors had been forced into receivership or bankruptcy on account of the processing taxes and that many others were on the verge of ruin and would unquestionably be forced out of business should the "unjust enrichment" provision be incorporated in the act. There seems no doubt that the big majority of small independent pork packers has faced financial disaster as a result of the processing tax on hogs and that the effect of driving them out of business will be to benefit the larger packing establishments. It is too early to predict just what the terms of the provision for the "windfall" tax will be.

* * *

On April 2, 1935, the appeal of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company from a schedule of maximum rates for yardage, feed, etc., prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture was decided in favor of the government in an opinion of the United States Supreme Court delivered by Chief Justice Hughes. The controversies in this case turned mainly upon the evaluation of property values, going concern value, the determination of accrued depreciation as it affected the rate base, and the annual charge for depreciation expense. In all these issues the court held the findings of the secretary to be reasonable and supported by the weight of evidence.

The secretary allowed a rate of 7 per cent return on the investment, which was not contested by the yard company. It was further calculated that on the basis of the new rates prescribed, the company would have netted an average yearly return of 9.7 per cent for the years 1927 to 1931 and of 9 per cent for the six-year period 1927 to 1932. Some observers seem inclined to the view that the rates prescribed by the secretary should be found adequate to insure a fair return, in as much as according to the figures the rate of return based on the rates had averaged over 9 per cent and was fixed to allow at least 7 per cent. However, in understanding the effect of the rates prescribed, consideration must be given to the fact that adjustments were made in both income and expenses by the secretary and that the question is one largely of property values. While taking the values determined by the government as the rate-base, the return amounting to the rates stated, the return on a basis of values as claimed by the yard company would be considerably below the rate of return disclosed by the government computations. Thus the controversy and argument were on the valuations of stock-yard properties. The valuations of the government were upheld by the courts.

* * *

In another case of concern to live-stock interests—that of the rates to be charged by the commission men at the Kansas City market—the United States Supreme Court reversed the finding of the District Court of three judges and decided against the government. The secretary had prescribed a new

schedule of rates, as in the Chicago case, from which appeal was taken to the District Court which sustained the secretary's findings and order. On the appeal to the Supreme Court, however, it was shown that the secretary had not personally given a hearing on the reasonableness of the rates, the final hearings having been presided over by the under-secretary. The court found that this was reversible error, and remanded the case to the District Court. From the opinion in this case, it appears to the market agency interests that their own tariff continues to be the legal schedule of rates and will remain so until further proceedings may be had.

AT WASHINGTON

CONGRESS IS EXPECTED TO QUIT SOME TIME IN the week following the Republican national convention at Cleveland June 9. Previous adjournment plans were abandoned because of the death of speaker of the House, Joseph W. Byrns, whose place had been taken by William B. Bankhead, of Alabama. The deficiency relief appropriation bill and the tax bill, both in conference, constitute the principle remaining business of Congress, the only other important measures to be acted upon being the anti-lobbying bill and the Robinson-Patman chain-store regulatory bill.

Legislation to prohibit price discrimination by manufacturers to chain stores and other large purchasers, approved May 28 by the House, and previously passed by the Senate, was sent to conference June 1. Opposition to the bill was recently expressed by six powerful farm organizations—the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Co-operative Council, National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, Farmers' National Grain Association, and Northwestern Farmers' Union Legislation Committee—on the ground that the measure would restrict operations of producer co-operatives by preventing them from receiving wholesale discounts, and that it would cause higher consumer prices.

Change of name of the Department of the Interior to Department of Conservation is proposed (such proposals have been suggested at various times the past two years) by the Dempsey bill which passed the Senate on May 13. The bill, it is claimed, may lead to the transferring of the Forest Service and other bureaus to the Department of the Interior. The Kleberg bill, supported by the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, provides for centering in the Department of Agriculture all federal functions which involve the "use, development, and conservation of the soils and the organic resources produced by, on, or in the soils."

The tax bill passed the Senate on June 5. It increases present corporation tax rates to 18 per cent, puts a 7 per cent tax on undivided profits, and raises by 1 per cent surtax rates on incomes over \$6,000. The measure has gone to conference for reconciliation with the House bill, which is based on the principle of a graduated tax rising to 42½ per cent on undistributed earnings. The trend in the conference appears to be toward compromise in the direction of the House provision.

A program of work relief and rehabilitation is getting into swing on half a hundred Indian reservations. The President has allotted \$1,465,000 of emergency funds for

work relief at sixty-eight Indian agencies. The projects include the construction and repair of houses and barns, improvement of water supply, improvement of land, and development of self-help projects.

The recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in connection with the Bound Brook, New Jersey, suburban resettlement project is limited to that particular undertaking, and until there is a final judicial determination by the United States Supreme Court, the RA will proceed with its other suburban resettlement projects.

The hundred-mile-wide shelterbelt that was to run down the country from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico has been consigned to the scrapheap. A million dollars that was in sight for continued work on the belt was reduced to \$170,000 by a conference committee, this amount to cover expenses of purchasing and delivering to farmers 60,000,000 trees now held in nurseries.

The Frazier-Lemke bill, which would issue up to \$3,000,000,000 in 1½ per cent bonds or greenbacks to refinance \$8,500,000,000 in farm mortgages, was rejected by the House on May 13 by a vote of 235 to 142. Opponents to the measure stressed the perils of inflation; to save heavily mortgaged homes was the proponents' plea.

The Pettengill bill—a proposal to abolish the long-and-short-haul clause of the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Act—is dead, at least for this session of Congress. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where the bill has been under consideration, has adjourned its sessions and recessed the hearings.

Farm organizations are studying a plan, drafted by James P. Pope, of Idaho, to insure farmers' crops against floods, tornadoes, hail storms, fires, and freezing weather. Under the plan, the government would establish a "crop-insurance corporation" to sell the policies on a non-profit basis.

WORLD HOG PRODUCTION INCREASING

EXPANSION IN WORLD HOG PRODUCTION, WITH increases noted especially in the United States, Canada, Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

There were 74,000,000 hogs in these leading producing countries on January 1 this year, compared with 71,000,000 a year ago. A further general increase in production this spring is reported, with prospects for continued expansion during the remainder of the year.

A marked increase in imports of hog products by Germany the last six months, mostly from continental European countries, is reported. German imports from the United States have been small because of the unfavorable foreign exchange situation and relatively small supplies available for export from this country.

The United Kingdom has reduced its imports of bacon and hams during the last year, and lard imports were a third smaller in the last six months than in the corresponding period a year ago. The United States continues to be the leading source of British lard imports, but imports from other countries have recently increased.

WESTERN AAA PRACTICES AND RATES

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES FOR THIRTEEN WESTERN states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—include new seedings of legumes and grasses, rates of payment for which are \$1 to \$4 an acre, plowing under of green manure crops (\$1 to \$2.50 an acre), planting of forest trees (\$5 an acre), eradication of perennial noxious weeds (\$10 and \$5 an acre), and a variety of special soil-handling methods such as listing (50 cents an acre), strip cropping and fallowing (\$1 an acre), terracing (\$2 to \$3 an acre), or approved summerfallow. In addition, farmers in certain dry-land areas have the option of substituting some of the practices for acreage of soil-conserving crops.

Soil-conserving payments in Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Utah in general will be less than the national average of \$10 an acre.

TRAFFIC SERVICE OFFERED TO MEMBERS

IT HAS COME TO OUR ATTENTION RECENTLY that various traffic men are charging their patrons a straight 50 per cent on all reparations from transportation companies. There is no justification for such a high charge, and any member of the American National Live Stock Association or affiliated organization can get the same services performed by Charles E. Blaine, traffic council, 900 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona, with a maximum charge of not to exceed 25 per cent of the reparations secured.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Fat cattle originating at Colorado common points and west, under new rates soon to be in effect as agreed upon by the western trunk lines, may be sold at River markets for shipment on east at the through rate from point of origin to destination. This action restores the change-of-ownership privilege discontinued in 1932. The privilege on fat sheep and lambs and stocker and feeder cattle was restored last year. The American National Stock Association has been active in urging restoration of the change-of-ownership privilege on all the classes of live stock.

Examiner A. S. Worthington has recommended that the complaint of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange before the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking elimination of the \$2.70 terminal charge, should be disposed of by an order of the commission granting the demands of the exchange. Exceptions to the report are now in order, and then oral argument before the commission. The American National is an intervener in the case, seeking elimination of the charge. Next fall may see a decision.

A federal court petition filed by eastern railroads charging that the new two-cent fare and reduced Pullman charge would amount to confiscation of their property has been answered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The answer sets forth that the fare-reduction order was entered only after petitioners had been accorded full hearings under the Interstate Commerce Act, is not arbitrary, and is fully supported by the evidence.

THE MARKETS

MAY LIVE-STOCK MARKET

BY JAMES E. POOLE

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1936.

SLUGGISH, SAGGING FAT-CATTLE MARKETS HAVE exerted a discouraging influence in feeding circles. By the middle of May, new low price levels for the year had been established, heavy bullocks taking the brunt of the decline. At the low spot, a \$9 top was doubtful at Chicago, few steers selling above \$8.75 at any time. Toward the end of the month, the first consignment from the Atterbury feed-lot in Nebraska made \$9.60 and \$9.90, compared with \$16.25 for the initial load at the corresponding time in 1935; but this sale did not make the market, as it involved a specialty package. Heavy cattle, even the better grades, were hard to move at any time; light steers and yearlings could always be sold on the day of arrival. The spread between heavy and light steers gradually narrowed until the bulk of the daily crop sold in a range of \$7.50 to \$8.50 per cwt. Always yearlings had the first call, getting over the scales before heavies had even been given consideration by purchasers.

Cheaper Types Resist Decline

"What's the matter with the cattle market?" is a perennial inquiry around the markets. Always dressed beef trade is "rotten," to use trade vernacular. "Minus margins" are the rule, especially in the case of heavy carcasses. Certainly bear raiding was prosecuted vigorously all through the merry month of May, the better grades of steers declining sharply while cheaper and less desirable types were active and resistant. Not until the third week of the month did the market show any sign of recovery, and such improvement as developed at that stage was less in evidence in the case of long-fed bullocks than in low-cost stuff. The outstanding features have been a persistent demand for "something cheap," scarcity of, and relatively high prices for, female cattle, and a limited volume of replacement trade.

Country Cattle Buying Increasing

Federal slaughter figures show a decided increase compared with the corresponding period of last year—an increase in beef tonnage that is not reflected in receipts at the central markets. The cattle necessary to create this increase are coming from somewhere, the only logical deduction being that smaller interior plants are expanding operations. Country buying of cattle is increasing in the same manner as country buying of hogs has in recent years.

Fat Cattle in Abundant Supply

Fortunately, feeders were in resistant mood, holding back steers in the feed-lot and throwing others out on grass to tide over the period of stress. Trade scouts returning from the country invariably reported plenty of fat cattle in sight, their owners anxious to unload at the earliest opportunity. The market has been supersensitive to supply, a difference of one or two thousand in a day's run at any market setting prices back seriously. Invariably big cattle were put over the scales with difficulty; usually the light delegation got reasonable action.

3 FACTS TO REMEMBER

about

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- What it is
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Down-Trend Started First of Year

Admittedly the whole market was on a down-grade, making steady progress in that direction since the beginning of the year. All through 1935 the trade was on a restricted volume basis; otherwise the high level of that period would have been impossible. All the handwriting on the wall for months past has indicated a major decline, and that is what happened.

Undoubtedly the high level of 1936 was registered early in January, as, whenever a reaction has since occurred, it has been feeble. The test of a strong market is when it holds an advance, climbing to higher levels on the next spurt; but on this occasion each break has been followed by another sinking spell.

Anxiety as to what the future has in store is general.

Live-Stock Investments Must Be Protected

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Feeders need encouragement, not only to carry on with present holdings, but to induce replacement, which has been below normal for the season, and they will not get it until an ordinary supply at the market is cleaned up with more celerity than has been the rule recently.

Weight is Price-Fixing Factor

Rarely has discrimination between light and heavy steers, regardless of quality, been so keen. Even choice weighty bullocks have lagged in the scaleward movement; plain and rough types have been without a reliable market at intervals. Weight, rather than quality, has been the price-making factor right along, fat 1,500-pound bullocks getting scant attention at buyers' hands. The few heavy steers selling above \$9 were easily counted, thousands going to eastern shippers at \$8 to \$8.50. Rough, heavy bullocks selling under \$8 were a drug. Steers that killers were able to buy below \$7 lacked everything essential to merit in a bullock.

Every decline ultimately reaches a bottom, and this is as inevitable now as heretofore. As the season works along and grass becomes a more pronounced influence, spreads will widen, probably by elevating prices of long-fed bullocks; but the strategic position of weight is outside the sphere of discussion, distributive trade making a demonstration each season that demand is decreasing. On the other hand, light and yearling product is growing in popularity. In an attempt to meet demand for light beef, killers are taking steers entirely lacking in quality and frequently in condition, which has developed an out-of-line condition, mean little steers selling from \$7 down costing as much in the carcass as long-fed bullocks.

At the inception of June, the market showed a disposition to pick up, although killers were still intent on saving money. Popularity of yearlings at that stage was emphasized, the 900- to 1,050-pound class selling on a parity with steers weighing 1,150 to 1,400 pounds. There is an evident determination to replenish beef coolers at still lower prices, if the trick can be turned, and buyers will take advantage of every opportunity to take "something off."

Corn Belt Supply in Stronger Hands

Western fed cattle—meaning those from trans-Missouri territory, mainly Nebraska and Colorado—have been moving freely and will soon be out of the way. The run from that quarter has carried both weight and condition, \$8.35 to \$8.85 taking a large percentage of supply. Montana has sent a few winter-fed steers, but during the rest of the season the bulk of supply will come from the Corn Belt states. The fact that these cattle are in stronger hands than three months ago is evident, as owners are less insistent in seeking commission-house advice to cash. Had they crowded the May market, prices could easily have been at least \$1 per cwt. lower. The fact must not be ignored that when steers go to the butcher at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9.50 per cwt. the resultant product is by no means cheap.

In-and-Outers Active

Heavy cattle will remain on practically the same basis as yearlings all through the summer, as there will be enough of the former to go around at all times. Big bullocks are made either by putting them into the feed-lot at calf weights or carrying yearlings along until they acquire excessive avoirdupois. Only when big steers are scarce is it possible for them to pay out. They have an opportunity on a short corn crop when feeders count grain kernels, but not when all kinds of feed are abundant, markets resistant, and cattle are being held back to nurse the market. Whenever the "in-and-outer" domi-

nates the bulk of supply, trouble will develop in the finality of the operation. This year the in-and-out element played the game strong, paid excessive prices for cattle at the investment stage, and has been a disturbing element all through. Money was easy and is available in unlimited amounts for cattle-feeding purposes, so that the country went into the winter loaded to the guards—a condition always pregnant with trouble.

Corn Belt Holdings Uncertain

What percentage of the stock cattle acquired by the Corn Belt last fall is still in feeders' hands cannot be even approximated, but it must be substantially larger than a year ago. On the manner in which these are cut loose depends market action during the ensuing sixty days. In any event, no beef scarcity is to be apprehended.

Eastern feeding territory, which went into the winter with small holdings late in 1934, has been spilling cattle recently, most of them going direct to the Atlantic seaboard. Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Kentucky all had "full houses" and have been visited by perambulating buyers regularly. Indiana has moved thousands of fat cattle eastward, and the bulk of the heavy steers in Ohio has been cashed. Relief from that quarter during the next thirty days will operate to the advantage of western feeders by sending buying orders in that direction.

Feeders Complain of Canadian Competition

Canadian cattle have been price-making factors at markets where any considerable number were available. They have sold on a parity with domestic steers of the same grade, and, while numbers have not been formidable, every added pound of beef has made competition for domestic product. In feeding circles, resentment of Canadian competition is outspoken, although the trade realizes that nothing can be done about it until the treaty expires. The Canadian West has few exportable cattle, but Ontario has been running them across the Niagara River into Buffalo by the trainload, the bulk going to the Atlantic seaboard for slaughter. Canadian feeders, although handicapped by a duty of 2 cents a pound, are in possession of cheap, abundant feed that can be marketed only in the shape of beef, and also have access to cheap stock cattle. That the 155,000 quota given Canada will be filled before the end of the year is possible. Mexico is sending practically the same number of cattle into this country as Canada, but the great bulk comprises stockers and feeders, most of them too light to benefit by the lower tariff.

Lower Hog Prices Probable

Hogs had declined about \$1 per cwt. from the year's high spot by the end of May, when cost of packer droves at Chicago was around \$9.80 and the top alternately rose above or sank below \$10. The short crop is responsible for maintenance of these high levels, which are out of line with cattle, an indifferent grade of mixed hogs being higher than the average cost of steers. Stocks of meat and lard are low, and will continue so until the new spring pig crop has been matured. Scarcity of pork should have warranted higher prices, but a droopy beef trade exerted a depressing influence. Killers are resorting to every possible expedient to hold hog prices down, but with scant success. No severe June break is on the horizon, although prices are expected gradually to slump as young hogs enter supply channels.

Hog prices are admittedly high, so that declines are more probable than advances. Should meat and lard stocks increase, bear raiding will be resorted to, especially if a few more hogs report at the market; and the trend is in that direction. Grow-

ers are closely sold up in an effort to cash before the inevitable break. As all restrictions are off, swine production may be expected to increase substantially during the next twelve-month period.

Fat-Lamb Market Healthy

Fat sheep have had their seasonal break, demonstrating how little mutton the consuming public can get along with. Shorn ewes have been selling at \$3 to \$4 per cwt., and even at these prices the market balks at taking any considerable number. Lamb prices have been well maintained, for which a healthy dressed market is responsible. Native spring lambs have sold anywhere from \$12 to \$13 at Chicago, the first run of new croppers out of Tennessee and Kentucky costing killers \$13 to \$13.50, practically all this Middle South product going to the Atlantic seaboard. In the Northwest, new-crop lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 7½ to 8 cents at the shipping point, those in strong hands being held for more money. The fat-lamb market is in healthy condition, killers are getting profit out of their turnover, and the recent improvement in wool is a sustaining influence.

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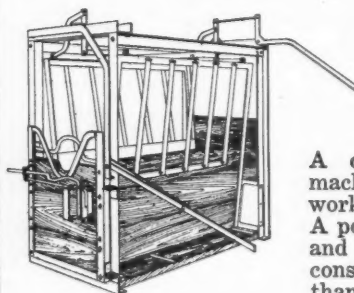
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Breeder's Gazette, Circ. Dept., Spencer, Ind.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$1. Send Breeder's Gazette for 3 years to:

Name.....
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HIDE QUOTATIONS

HIDE QUOTATIONS AT CHICAGO ON JUNE 3, 1936, are reported as follows: Packer hides—heavy native steers, 12 cents; light, 11; heavy native cows, 10½; light, 11¼; light Texas steers, 11¼; butt-branded steers, 12; branded cows, 11; Colorado steers, 12; native bulls, 8½. Calf skins—packer kip skins, 11 to 14 cents; calf skins, 19 to 21. Country hides—all weights, 8¼ cents; extremes, 10 to 10¼; branded, 6¼; buffs, 8¼; bulls, 6.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

Commodity (pounds)	May 1, 1936	May 1, 1935	Five-year Average
Frozen beef.....	47,886,000	56,557,000	32,990,000
Cured beef*.....	17,037,000	21,002,000	16,847,000
Lamb and mutton.....	1,795,000	3,031,000	1,935,000
Frozen pork.....	101,491,000	177,837,000	203,442,000
Dry salt pork*.....	89,863,000	71,265,000	108,648,000
Pickled pork.....	264,830,000	315,779,000	391,492,000
Miscellaneous.....	60,846,000	66,298,000	60,883,000
Total meats.....	583,748,000	711,769,000	816,237,000
Lard.....	83,331,000	101,224,000	111,783,000
Frozen poultry.....	49,316,000	61,815,000	51,724,000
Creamery butter.....	4,997,000	5,676,000	10,900,000
Eggs (case equiv.)....	5,007,000	5,596,000	6,356,000

*Cured or in process of cure.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK AND MEAT PRICES

LIVE STOCK

	June 2, 1936	May 1, 1936	June 3, 1935
SLAUGHTER STEERS:			
Choice (1,100 to 1,500 lbs.).....	\$ 8.25- 8.75	\$ 9.25-10.00	\$12.75-14.00
Good.....	7.50- 8.25	8.00- 9.25	10.75-13.00
Choice (900 to 1,100 lbs.).....	8.25- 8.75	9.25-10.00	11.75-13.50
Good.....	7.50- 8.25	8.00- 9.25	10.50-12.75
Medium (900 lbs. up).....	7.00- 7.50	7.00- 8.00	8.50-11.00
FED YOUNG STEERS:			
Good to Choice.....	7.50- 9.00	8.00-10.00	9.75-12.50
HEIFERS:			
Good to Choice.....	7.25- 8.75	7.50- 8.75	9.50-11.75
COWS:			
Good.....	5.50- 6.25	6.00- 6.50	7.00- 8.75
CALVES:			
Good to Choice.....	6.50- 8.75	6.25- 9.25	7.50-10.50
FEEDER AND STOCKER STEERS:			
Good to Choice.....	7.00- 8.25	7.00- 8.25	7.25- 9.25
Common to Medium.....	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 7.25	5.25- 7.50
HOGS:			
Medium Weights (200 to 250 lbs.)....	9.85-10.10	10.25-10.60	9.85-10.10
LAMBS:			
Good to Choice.....	11.00-12.25	11.50-12.10	8.25- 9.50
EWES:			
Good to Choice.....	2.75- 4.00	5.75- 6.50	2.10- 3.75

WESTERN DRESSED MEATS

	June 1, 1936	May 1, 1936	June 3, 1935
STEER (700 lbs. up):			
Choice.....	\$12.50-13.50	\$13.50-14.50	\$18.00-19.00
Good.....	11.50-12.50	12.50-13.50	16.50-18.00
STEER (500 to 700 lbs.):			
Choice.....	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.50	17.50-19.00
Good.....	11.50-13.00	12.00-13.50	16.00-17.50
YEARLING STEER:			
Choice.....	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.50	17.50-18.50
Good.....	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	16.00-17.50
COW:			
Good.....	11.00-11.50	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00
VEAL:			
Choice.....	14.50-15.50	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Good.....	13.50-14.50	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00
LAMB (45 lbs. down):			
Choice.....	24.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	15.50-18.50
Good.....	23.00-24.00	20.50-21.50	14.50-17.50
MUTTON:			
Good.....	9.00-10.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-11.00
PORK LOINS:			
8-12 lb. average.....	21.00-23.00	19.00-21.50	23.50-26.00

Canada Has 51,000,000 Acres Pasture Land

Over 51,000,000 acres, or 31 per cent of the area of all occupied lands in the Dominion of Canada, are devoted to pasture. Nearly six times as much land is devoted to pasture as to hay, and more than twice as many acres are used for pasture as for the growing of wheat.

ROUND THE RANGE

RANGE AND LIVE-STOCK REPORT

Effects of the past two dry years are still in evidence in much of the range territory, although feed can be said to be in fair to good condition, being improved by late May and early June rains. Much of Wyoming, eastern Montana, and the western Dakotas are only in fair condition. The Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates gives the condition of ranges on June 1 as 83 per cent of normal, compared with 79 last month, 82 a year ago, and 85.6 for the 1926-35 average. Cattle made gains generally except in the dry areas—Wyoming, Montana, and the western Dakotas. Sheep and lambs are in good condition, except in the dry section.

Conditions by states are summarized as follows:

Arizona.—Rain needed for feed and stock water in some areas; browse good; cattle and sheep and large calf crop doing well.

California.—For state as whole pasture and range above average; native vegetation matured rapidly in lower areas; pasturage excellent in north coast area; abundant stubble and field feed will be available; stock water supplies adequate; grass cattle marketings slowed down under lower prices and many lighter cattle may be held over; bulk of early lambs marketed; north coast lambs of fair weight and quality; later lambs, many of which already contracted, doing well on high ranges.

Colorado.—May rains broke drought in east-central and southeastern sections; high ranges, northeast, and foothill areas have good feed; lower Western Slope and northwestern ranges dry; stock doing well; lamb and calf crops good; some lambs contracted and sold during latter May.

Idaho.—High ranges good, but low ranges dried early; late May and early June rains beneficial; cattle in good flesh; calf crop about normal; dry feed on low ranges retarded lamb development; considerable wool sold in May.

Kansas (western).—Pastures improved as result of above-normal May rainfall; summer grass better than month ago; cattle in fair condition and gaining; calf crop light.

Montana.—Ranges fairly good, but rain needed in much of north-central section and eastern third of state; subsoil moisture inadequate in many areas, late May and early June rains giving only limited relief; cattle gained well; calf crop fair to good; sheep doing

well; lamb crop good; some lambs contracted; wool sold freely after May 10.

Nebraska (western).—Range feed satisfactory; early June rains relieved dryness in northwest; cattle doing well; good calf crop; summer feed prospects bright; large carry-over of hay.

Nevada.—Higher ranges good; lower ranges dry, although May showers helped some ranges; cattle and sheep doing well.

New Mexico.—Range feed will thrive under heavy May rains in dry eastern areas; western areas also wetted; some southwestern areas need moisture; summer feed prospects good; cattle and sheep doing well; calf and lamb crops good; some contracting of lambs and few sales of wool have been made.

North Dakota.—Moisture short, particularly in central, south-central, and southwestern areas; rain needed in western two-thirds of state; stock in good condition; lamb and calf crops good.

Oklahoma.—Rains broke drought and effected marked improvement in range and pasture feed; rain needed in east-central areas; grass thin and pastures weedy in areas that were dry; cattle making favorable gains.

Oregon.—Moisture ample except in some north-central areas; cattle doing well, but winter losses above normal; sheep made rapid gains in May; some loss of early lambs, and crop smaller than last year.

South Dakota (western).—Ranges dry and short, particularly in northwest; early June rains helped some western areas, but rain needed; cattle and sheep in good condition; lamb and calf crops excellent.

Texas.—Late May rains provided ample moisture in dry areas; summer feed outlook bright; surface moisture ample,

but subsoil moisture inadequate in parts of northwest Panhandle, trans-Pecos region, and southwest section; cattle in excellent condition; calf crop good; trading light; ewes in good condition; feed in sheep section abundant; late lamb crop doing well; some wool sold during May.

Utah.—Lower ranges dry, particularly in south; high ranges good; late May rains beneficial; stock generally good; lamb and calf crops normal.

Washington.—Some dry spots in southeast; high ranges excellent; cattle made rapid gains following difficult wintering; sheep and lambs doing well, although ewe and lamb losses above average.

Wyoming.—May was one of driest months on record; early June rains supplied needed moisture to start feed; more rains needed; high ranges good; cattle and sheep in good flesh; good crops of calves and lambs; some feeder lambs contracted; considerable wool sold in latter half of May.

REPORTS BY STOCKMEN

Arizona

Stock in this vicinity is looking fine—better than I have seen it at this time of year in a long time. When we get permits on the forest rightly adjusted everything in the cattle business will be fine around here. We had some nice rains in the early spring which brought the grass up. We have good range conditions so far as feed is concerned.—**MRS. HETTIE C. HILTON**, Elgin, May 20.

PINE-TREL

1.065 DEHYDRATED PINE TAR OIL
BLOW-FLY REPELLENT
ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING

Dehorning, Docking, Castrating,
Wire Cuts, Wool Maggots, Grub
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Soothing, Healing, Non-poisonous.
The Perfect Wound Dressing.
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MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
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CUTS the cords without injury.
No bleeding, infection or
setback. Adjustable for perfect
results, baby calves to old bulls.
Angle of jaws prevents cord slip-
ping out. Jaws lock when closed
freeing operators hands for ex-
amination of results. Unexcel-
led for lamb docking. Price
\$14 prepaid. Special bootlet free.

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Get Rid of Horns before they start

FRANKLIN DEHORNING PASTE

Gives calves nicely shaped heads.
No bleeding or sore heads to treat.
Apply to horn button up to two
months. Safe, simple and sure. Used
on farm, dairy and range. 50 calf
bottle \$1; 25 calf size 50 cents.

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Idaho

Range conditions are good. The snow has been off about thirty days, but we are needing a rain. Cattle are doing fine.—R. S. SANDLIN, Prairie, June 1.

Kansas

It has been rather dry all winter and spring, but rains starting in May have been sufficient to make water and grass. We have about a 60 per cent normal cattle supply that is doing well. Horses, mules, and hogs are scarce. All livestock prices are good. Wheat looks tolerably good and should yield from 18 to 30 bushels. Oats are not much good. Corn is nearly all planted, and the most of it looks fine; but weeds are growing, and farmers cannot hire help, as the help is all on relief and does not need work.—C. H. LATTIN, Portis, June 8.

Wyoming

We are now receiving what looks like a million-dollar rain. Everyone last week was talking about shipping his stock, but it is not for sale today. ANGUS E. LINTON, Cashier, First National Bank, Meeteetse, June 2.

CUBS AND PUPPIES DOING WELL


The animal kingdom, too, can lay claim to record families. A recent press item reports the birth to a lioness in the municipal zoo at Odense, Denmark, of quintuplet cubs. The mother, unable to nurse all her offspring at once, was provided with the services of a canine wet-nurse who took over two of the baby lions.

In Egypt, Massachusetts, an Irish setter recently presented her owner with seventeen puppies, ten of them females. All were reported in good health.

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LAKE MEAD SPREADING OUT

Lake Mead, created in the canyons of the Colorado River by Boulder Dam and already the largest man-made body of water in the world, has doubled its size in two months. It now contains 7,000,000 acre feet of water.

Seven million acre feet of water is 2,287,000,000,000 gallons—sufficient to supply all the needs of a city the size of Chicago for fifteen years.

The Colorado River has not yet reached its peak flow for the season, but on June 4 it released 127,000 acre feet in Lake Mead, while 19,000 acre feet were being diverted past Boulder Dam to supply the needs of irrigators downstream.

The depth of the new lake has been increasing about one foot a day and has now reached a total of 344 feet near the dam. The lake was 91 miles long on June 4, extending into the extreme lower portion of Grand Canyon.

FARM LAND VALUES INCREASING

For the third consecutive year, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, farm real estate values in the principal agricultural sections show an increase. For the year ended March 1, 1936, the index of average value per acre of farm real estate indicates an increase for the United States as a whole of three points over a year ago, six points over 1934, and nine points over 1933, when the lowest level of land values since before 1912 was recorded.

As in the two previous years, the increase in values during the year just past may be attributed chiefly to increasing farm incomes, improving farm real estate credit conditions, and the maintenance of lower levels of farm real estate taxes.

Although a three point rise has been indicated in the United States index each year since 1933, the increase of the past year was more widespread than during either of the two previous years.

HOW TO LOAD HORSES IN TRUCKS

When horses are loaded crosswise into an open motor truck they are safer if their heads are toward the outside of the road. Reports to the Department of Agriculture tell of horses seriously injured by passing traffic—often another truck—when they are loaded with heads toward the center of the road. The danger is greatest at night.

A common practice when hauling horses in open trucks is to load them with every other head toward the center

of the road. Although horses load conveniently and compactly in this fashion, with the head and neck extended over the side of the truck, it is safer to load them so that all face the outside of the road.

NEW INTERNATIONAL RULES

Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, meeting last month in Chicago to consider classifications for the 1936 exposition to be held November 28 to December 5 at the Chicago stock yards, made the following revisions in their exhibitors' rules, announces B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition:

Feeder-cattle exhibits in the carlot division require thirty days' ownership on each entry of 20 head per load;

Single steer entries will be inspected by a sifting committee before opening of show in both open and junior classes, and the least worthy entries eliminated and sold on open market in the same manner as carload steer entries have been handled in past years;

The breeding cattle classification will be the same as last year, as will sheep competitions;

Weight classes in individual barrow competitions will be slightly changed to align with current market listings, three weight divisions applying to each of the breed competitions—light-weight barrows classifying between 160 to 200 pounds, middle-weights from 200 to 240 pounds, and heavies from 240 to 300 pounds;

Corresponding changes will be effected in swine carcass classes, light carcasses ranging from 120 to 160 pounds, mediums at 160 to 200 pounds, and heavies from 200 to 250 pounds; the class for bacon cuts will be dropped from carcass competition;

Barrows shown at 1936 International must be accompanied by certificate stating they have been immunized against hog cholera.

RANCHES, large or small, for sale, exchange, or lease, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, California, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, and islands of the sea. J. D. FREEMAN, Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

HARDY ALFALFA, \$5.90; Grimm Alfalfa, \$7.50; White Sweet Clover, \$2.90; Yellow, \$4; Red Clover, \$10.30. All 60-lb. bushel, triple cleaned. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

RANCH LANDS

140,000 acres in N. M. Fronts Rio Grande River, a railroad and a paved highway for a distance of fifteen miles. \$2.00.

24,500-acre Colorado River Ranch, located in central west Texas, an unusually fine ranch. \$7.50.

26 sections in the famous Davis Mountain area in southwest Texas. \$8.50.

Write for detailed description. R. T. Manuel, Ranch Agent, Colorado, Texas.

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